The Ohio Statesman DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WERKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER DELIBRERS AND PROPRIETORS,

Office Nos. 36, 38 and 40, North High St THRMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

atly

By the Carrier, per week, 1836 cents.

Tri-Weekly, single copy.

Clubs of five copies, 7 50 Clubs of five copies, ten copies, twenty copies,

erms of Advertising by the Square Dassquare I year...\$30 00 | One square 3 weeks...\$4 00 One " 2 weeks... 34 00 One " 2 weeks... 3 00 One " 1 weeks... 1 75 One " 3 months 10 00 One " 3 days ... 1 00 One " 2 months 8 00 One " 2 days ... 7 5 One " 1 months 5 00 One " 1 insertion 50

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If ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week per cent, more than the above rates; but all such will spear in the Tri-Weekly without charge.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, in-lies, 22 to per line; outside 32.

Notices of meetings, charitables calents. meetings, charitables ocieties, fire companies

Notices of meetings, charitables ocieties, are companied.

All transfers advertisements must be paid for in a location. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertises see the Weekly slone. Where he Daily and Weekly see both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be all the rates of the Daily.

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

VALLANDIGHAM'S TRIAL.

Just Published by Rickey & Carroll. Cincinnati,

THIS WORK IS

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE

TRIAL BY_COURT MARTIAL

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

It comprises the following important documents:

General Burnside's "Order No. 38."
Order of Arrest.
Full and Complete Report of the Evidence and Proceedings before the Military Court.
The Finding and Sentence of the Court.
The order of President Lincoln Changing that Sen-

ALBO: The Application to the U. S. Circuit Court for a write of Habeas Corpus.

The Arguments thereon, of Hon. George E. Pugh, Hon.
Aaron F. Perry, and Hon. Flamen Ball, District Attorney.

The Answer made to the Court by Gen. Burnside, and The Decision of Judge Leavitt, refusing to grant the

This Report has been issued by special arrangement with the Officers and Counsel officialing in bold cases who furnished their respective parts, carefully revised for the press; giving full reference to the authorities

cited.

The importance of the questions involved, with the able manuer in which they were handled, gives this Report great interest and value to all persons desirous of being well informed in the History of these Times, and the Spirit of this Government.

Every lawyer and every politician needs a copy of this block. Every Library, public and private, should contain this most important chapter in American history.

tory.

The work is a hands:me octavo volume, printed from large clear type, on good heavy paper, law binding, 372

pages.

The work is having a large sale.

Delivered by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of the price—\$2.60.

A liberal discount to agents and dealers.

J. WALTER & CO. COLUMBUS, Omo

Il Also, at the Statesman Office.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE.

General Subscription Agent for 5-20 Loan.

No. 114 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

National Banking Associations.

COMMONITIES and CAPITALISTS now contemplating the formation of NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, under SEC-BETARY CHASE'S BILL, passed at the late session of Congress, are reminded that the

5-20 LOAN,

now for a limited period to be obtained at par, may, after the first of August, be withdrawn.

The improved condition of Military affairs and the

constant succession of Victories, together with the com-

pletion of the preparations for the issue of Four Hur dred Millions of Legal Tender interest bearing notes, or Tressury Notes, renders the issuing of further long or permanent loans, at present, exceedingly doubtful. The Loans of the Government, maturing in 1881, are now selling at six per cent. premium. These would advance to 10 or 15 per cent. premium if the Secretary of the Treasury should discontinue the sale of the 5-20's: and the 5-20's themselves would soon command a handsome premius, should the demand for Governmen Loans, as the basis for banking or for investment, be at a longer period,-should there be any delay in the preparation of the notes for the supplying of the Treasur; with funds, or should he, in view of the manifest bene

all scrive. It is possible that the Secretary of the Treasury may receive Subscriptions to the 5 20 Loan for his to the country from the present popular mode of distributing the Lq as of the Nation amongst the peopleor to encourage he formation of the new Banks, -decid It to be wise and judicious to further extend the time o Subscriptions to the 5-20's at par. His views and inten tions on the subject, of course, are unknown; there fore, the safest and wiscat course is to anbecribe at once whilst a six per cent Bond, with the interest and princ pal payable in GOLD, can be had at par-

It will afford me pleasure to furnish full information in regard to the formation of the National Banks, and the necessary steps to be taken. Printed documents relative thereto will be furnished at Washington, on sp plication to Hon. HUGH McCULLOUGH, Compirella of the Currency, or by the undersigned.

JAY COOKE. Subscription Agent for 5-20 Loan, 114 South Third St., Pl Hadelphia.

DR. ROBERT THOMPSON

Surgeon and Physician. OFFICE HIGHSTREET, NORTH OF BROAD (No. 18).
Residence No. 45, Southwest Corner of Front and Gay Streets.

IIP Dr. T., as heretofore, treats all Chambes of the Eye. Orimbus, May 30, 1863- dawn.

S-T-1860-X.

few bottles of Plantation Bitters

Will cure Nervous Headache. Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips. Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath. Flatulency and Indigestion. Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath Pain over the Byes. Mental Despondency, Prestration; Great Weakness. Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, etc.

Which are the evidences of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult aliments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the atomac

poison the entire system and exhibit the above sympprochure empt After long research, we are able to present the mo remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint

has come to our knowledge! It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia Weakness, etc. It was introduced into Europe by the Jountess, wife of the Vicercy of Peru, in 1640, and aforwards sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in eliver, under the name of Jesuit's Potodere, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South America

CASCARILLA BARK-For distribus, colic and diseases the stomach and bowels.

sical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfectied digestion LAVANDER PLOWERS -- Aromatic, stimulant and toni highly invigorating in nervous debility.

Wintercarge—For scrofule, rheumatism, etc.
Aniss—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, mus cle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also, clove buds, erange, carraway, cortander, root, etc.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, im parting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Bushels Coke. IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

Rechester, N. Y., December 28, 1861.

Menus P. R. Drake & Cost—T have been a greaufferer from byspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my prefession. About three months ago I tried the Fiantation Bitters, and to my great [cy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I, know, always with signal benefit. I am, respectfolist wonts.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN. Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th day, 1862.

Restroyed Frient: My daughter has been much ben datted by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wil ad me two bottles more. Thy friend, ASA OURRIN. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

Measure P. H. Drake & Co.:—Please send us an other twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As morning appetiser, they appear to have supersede everything class, and are greatly esteemed. Yours, etc. GAGE & WAITE.

perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be sparted from. Every boille bears the fac simile of

ur eignature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers through

P. H. DRAKE & CO., june15-daw3meod 202 Broad way, N. X.

GREAT DISCOVERY Useful & Valuable Discovery! HILTON'S

Insoluble Cement Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly test-ed during the last two years by prac-tical men, and pronpunced by all to

> SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known. Hilton's Insoluble Cemen Is a new thing, and the result of Scientific Principles, and under no circumstances of thange of temperature, will it be some corrupt or emit any offensive mall.

BOOT & SHOE lanufacturers, using Machines, wi nd it the best article known for O enting the Channels, as it works ithout delay, is not affected by any lange of temperature.

JEWELERS IT IS REPRCIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit that it glicks Patches and Linings to Scota and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY

The Ohio Statesman

The Conscription Bill-How It Passed and Who Opposed the \$300 Clause. Men and journals of short memories and sub-Men and journals of short memories and subject to a confusion of ideas are just now wasting a great deal of labor in endeavoring to make it appear that Democrats, in malignant parlance "Copperheads," are now for the first time and the only once opposed to the \$300 clause of the conscription bill which renders is

clause of the conscription bill which renders is an utter impossibility for the government to take the military service of any man who can raise the amount of exemption while it neces-sarily throws the whole burthen upon those destitute of moneyed resources. So far as we are concerned, as was shown the other day, the measure as a whole and the exemption feature particularly, were opposed and presented in their true light when first broached in and again when passed by Congress. And with reference to the character of the opposition in the United States Senate, where the act originated, we have only to turn to the files of the Congressional Globe to show a few features of the discussion upon it and the manner in which it was forced to a final passage by an unparliamentary trick worthy of a ward canous facts proper to be remembered at this time and which ought to induce a willingness on the part of the au-therities to have questions raised go to the

courts: From the Congressional Globe-Official. HOW THE ACT PARKED THE SENATE.

Mr. Bayard commenced speaking against the bill, and spoke until half past four o'clock, when he yielded the floor to Mr. Powell, who again moved that the House adjourn.

Motion rejected by year 4, nays 33.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the report of the Conference committee.

The vote was called, and the Chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, declared the report agreed to.

Mr. Trumbuli moved to take up the act relative to the validity of the deeds of the public square of the City of Washington.

Motion agreed to.

Oity of Washington.
Motion agreed to.
Mr. Powell—I hope that the Senate will proceed with
the consideration of the report of the Conference com-

mittee.

Mr. Grimes—That bill is passed.

Mr. Powell—Oh no! The Senator from Delaware (Bayard) is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Trumbull—I call the Senator from Kentucky (Powell) to order. I am on the floor, and I moved to take up another bill, and that motion has been carried.

Mr. Bayard—Neither the manner nor the language of the Senator from Itinois (Trumbull) will cause me to yield my right to the floor to which I am entitled.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky—De I understand the Chsirman (Pomeroy) to say that the bill is passed?

The Chair—The bill is passed.

Mr. Powell—By what kind of jockeying?

Mr. Trumbull—I call the Senator from Kentucky to order.

Mr. Bayard—Does the chair decide the report of the Conference committee to have been adopted by any ve of the Senate? The Chair—I understand that the report has be

adopted.

Mr. Powell—Did I not most distinctly state that the
Senator from Delaware (Bayard) only yielded the floor

Senator from Deisware (Bayard) only yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn.

The Chair—I did not hear the Senator from Kentucky say that the Senator from Delaware yielded the floor for any particular purpose.

Mr. Trumbull—I believe I sm entitled to the floor.

The Chair—The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) is entitled to the floor unless he yields it.

Mr. Powell—I desire to sax the Chair—

Mr. Trumbull—I do not yield to the Senator from Kentucky to ask any question.

Mr. Bayard—I desire to aspesal from the decision of the Chair. I desire to ascertain whether the minority have any rights remaining here.

Mr. Howard moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Eichardson moved to reconsider the motion by which the bill was claimed to be passed by the Senate.

Atr. Grimes—Did the Senator from Illinois (Bichardson) vote with the majority? If he did not, he could not move for a reconsideration.

Atr. quarter to 5 A. M., the Senate adjourned. At a quarter to 5 A. M., the Senate adjourned.

ene and these proceedings in the Senate of the condition to legislate upon any subject, much less a measure placing the persons and lives of millions of people subject to the will of one man. Perhaps the best commentary that can be made is furnished by the efforts of the Republican Senator Trumbull of Illinois, in his cooler moments, to have the law amended and

i From the Congressional Globe—Official.]

Mr. President, I have offered this amendment in view of the fact that an objection is made in many quarters to that provision of the set for enrolling and calling out the national forces which allows money to be substituted for blood. The bill provides, as will be recollected by Senators, that any person, by paying three hundred dollars, may discharge himself from the draft. It is said by persons who are unable to furnish three hundred dollars, may discharge himself from the draft, it is said by persons who are unable to furnish three hundred dollars, that the rich are to escape this draft, the men of property are to escape, while the men who cannot raise three hundred dollars, and are subjected to the draft, have no way of escaping, but are compelled to go into the service. The proposition that I have offered does not prevent the procuring of a substitute.—

If it is adopted the bill would still provide for substitutes; but it would compel a person who was drafted, rich or poor, to get a substitute in his place, or else to perform the service himself.

Ought not that to be so? Is it right to fix in the bill a cortain sum by which a man of property may discharge himself from the military service? If he can promae a substitute to go for him, let him make his own terms, and furnish his substitute of the country for its defense; but they shall be compelled to serve who are unable to furnish the money?" I tenst that my friend, the Chairman of the committee on Milliary Affairs, will consent to the adoption of this amendment and allow it to go on this bill.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts—I wish to say that this provision was put in the bill for the benefit of the poor men of this country. Why, six, the poor men of the country have got to go. They cannot furnish this money, He laws of to go. They cannot furnish this money. He has got to go. They cannot furnish this money. He has got to go. They cannot furnish the country have got to go. They cannot furnish the money? He has got

The amendment to strike out the obnoxious clause, introduced by a Republican Senator from the President's own State—a man who evershadows Mr. Lincoln as a lawyer and whose experience as a member of the State Legisla-ture, both houses of Congress, and Justice of the Supreme Court, gives him a commanding position—and so ably advocated by him and his brother Republican Senator from Minnesota, another lawyer, was voted down, receiving only on ayes, seven of whom were Republicans, as

Senator Grimes of Iowa. "Harlan of Iowa. Howe of Wisconsin. Lane of Indiana. Trumbull of Illinois. Ten Eyok of New Jersey. Wilkinson of Minnesota.

After a careful perusal of these extracts from he debate, we trust we shall hear no more of copperhead "opposition to the \$300 clause

the debate, we trust we shall hear no more of "copperhead" opposition to the \$300 clause for "the relief (!) of the poor."

We have no desire or design to impugn the motiess of Mr. Senator Wilson, the father of the Conscription bill, and charitably assume that he really aimed to secure a measure of relief to the poorer classes. Whether from lack of ability or not it is quite clear that he failed to comprehend the practical effect of his \$300. to comprehend the practical effect of his \$300 clause—to see that instead of relieving the poor man it relieved everybody else clear down to him and there left the whole draft to fall upon his shoulders. Now, in order to meet the laudable object of Mr. Wilson, which his bill wholly thwarts, the people are moving in various towns and cities to furnish poor citizens with the means of purchasing exemption if they desire. As the bill falls to come down to them, as Mr. Wilson mistakingly anticipated it would, it is proposed to raise them up to the

There is no force in the argument, or rather the sheer assumption, of those who say that pay exemptions as proposed will leave the Govern-ment without an army. Besides, such represen-tations no justly reflect upon a large portion of our fellow-citizens whose boasted superior patriotism and loyalty will certainly deter them from availing themselves of any such provision. It is understood that the Government calls for total of 300,000 men. It those drawn average haif-and-balf netween the patriots and the class designated as "Copperheads," any one can see without an University education that there will be 150,000 good and true soldiers in any event. Then, it the "Copperheads" are commuted for, there will be \$45,000,000 to use in the procuration of substitutes. And we have the assurance of officers who have served two years in the war and are now raising regiments here that if allowed to use the \$300 commutations they can fill up their regiments in less time than it takes to work the machinery of the draft. Thus it will be seen that the few persons opposed to the compensation "plan" are borrowing a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

What the Democratic Soldiers Need and Desire.

A friend has handed us a letter written by a private soldier in one of the companies from this county, now under General Rosecrans's command. He complains bitterly of the neglical shown Democratic soldiers by their friends at home in not keeping them posted on the political questions at issue—remarking that the only papers that was are distributed. At a quarter to 5 A. M., the Senate adjourned.

We desire to make no comment upon this or Abolition cheets, and they are taught to become and these proceedings in the Senate of the lieve that the Democracy are hostile toward discretionary orders from Lincoln, Stanton & Co., from circulating in the army-not because they contain any "treasonable" articles or "sympathize with Southern secessionists," but cause they stand by the Constitution and the Union and oppose the mad schemes of Abeli-tionists in their attempts to destroy civil liberty. slanders upon the Democratic party—the sol-diers may finally be taught to despise their friends at home—the Democracy—and love their enemies—the Abolitioniets. Under the cir-cumstances, the soldiers have but to ask themselves this question: Who were our friends and our country's friends when we volunteered? The Democracy; and their organization and principles are precisely to-day what they were then. They do not change their name or principles, like the Opposition par.y, once a

But, continues this soldier's letter: "One of our company has been home, and recently re-turned. He is a man of truth, I believe, and says the Democratic party wants peace. After he had told the boys about how the matter was, I asked the boys of our company what they thought about Vallandigham now, and I could hear it beliewed all over the company, 'Hurral for Vallandigham!" Thus, by one of this company merely being bome a few days the Democratic members of is became properly postfor Vallandigham!"

d, and all but four are Democrats. Now, we suggest to every Democrat that he inclose in each letter written by himself or members of his family to the army, a copy of the Democratic Platform, and such articles, extracte from speeches, etc., as bear upon the political issues of the day. In this way much good may be done, for the coldiers only need correct information, and then they will vote right. We feel confident there is not a soldier from Ohio, who was honestly a Democrat when he callsteel, but would now vote for Vallandigham and Paga if he was fully posted in political affairs .- Celi

Progress of the Church.

without stitching.

It is relie out. It was a map that for median and the country. They cannot get a mit ditute. Grant part of the country when a man of the country. They will got they cannot get a mit ditute. Grant part of the country when a man of priore the country when diffuse they cannot get a mit ditute. Grant part of the country when the carried for a poor man grainty a residuate; and the church is making in morals and religion in come localities. A few weeks a go a very resulting to which shall be fined by the Secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary of War. not to secretary of War. not to see when shall be secretary in the secretary of war. not see when shall be secretary in It must be very gratifying to the friends of Christianity everywhere to know the progress the church is making in morals and religion in some localities. A few weeks ago a very re-

GO. BROAUSE, IF ANYTHING. THEY HAVE A GREATER INTEREST IN THE MAYNERANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THIS REBELLION THAN ANY OTHER CLASS, AND THEY OUGHT TO FIGHT IT OUT. III spectable farmer, called upon some of the mem-bers of the church for an explanation, and at the same time informed them that if they car-ried their fanaticism and prejudice to such an extent, they had better remove the windowshutters of the church, and some of the other wood-work, as butternut wood had been used in both, which information seemed to shock the members very much, and we are informed that there is a consultation among them as to whether a church meeting should not be called to take into consideration the propriety of re-moving the obnexious wood from the church,— Circleville Democrat.

THE Jacobins are continually urging upon the

people the necessity of abandoning all party or-ganizations in our present national struggle.— This is their theory, daily set forth in their polit-ical journals, and through the mouths of their disinterested orators. But what is their pracdisinterested orators. But what is their practice? If they were sincere, it is to be presumed that their actions would correspond with their presching. Such, unfortunately for them, is not the case. All the appointments under the laternal Tax law and the Conscription bill are made from their own party. Although the Democratic party—the party of the Union and the Constitution—has furnished thousands of men and money to another the Covernment, they nen and money to sustain the Government, they have been entirely ignored by these "no party" patriots. They carefully exclude all public and official announcements from Democratic journals, and the members of the Democratic party are either compelled to remain in ignorance of matters in which they have a deep interest, or learn them from the columns of Abolition newspapers. "Ignorance is bliss," however, in comparison with the hard tate of being com-pelled to acquire knowledge from the Jacobin ournals of the country — Wheeling Register.

JOHN CANOUSE, the Postmaster at East Randolph, Wiscousin, has been a second time re-moved. About a year ago he was dismissed, but restored upon proof that he had contributed to the support of the war both from his purse and fireside. He fails, however, to approve the emancipation proclamation. Such listle incidents are as correct an index to the proscriptive spirit reigning at Washington as was the dis-missal of McClellan or attempted disgress of Fitz John Porter. Our ablest Generals and humblest citizous are alike attacked, if they hesitate in approving the Abolition politics of the Administration. That he had sent one of his family to the war, and contributed as he was able of his means, availed Canouse nothing. He presumed to have a different opinion from Postmaster General Blair. The attempt to plead usage as a justification, for prescription under such circumstances is but adding insult to the narrow-minded partisanship which prompts such acts. There is not a Cabinet officer who has not been engaged in similar dis-creditable transactions. They have neglected the duties of their office, and turned from the consideration of the most weighty matters of state, to parcel out offices, high and low, to applicants as shameless as themselves. Yet they style themselves the party of the Union, and have the effrontery to decry partisanship. Milwaukee News.

THE New York World publishes the following extract from a private letter, written by an officer in the Army of the Potomac, of undoubted veragity:

Let me tell you that General McClellan was reported to our troops July 1 as Commander in Chief in place of General Halleck. Is was re-United States at the heel of a session running and some of the morning—a time the soldiers do not fully understand that Demo-thering and beating of drums on the march that evening the majority who thus trampled oratic papers, to a great extent, are prohibited upon the rights of the minority were not in a by Generals and Colonels, very likely through with that impression at Getsysburg, and officers

> PENNY TOREN. - At the United States Court in Utica, N. Y., last week, a manufacturer of tenced to one year in the State Prison. The tokens were "in the similitude of the coin of

NEW SHOE STORE

No. 21 East State Street.

JACOB URY (Formerty Cutter for J. Clark) Offers every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

CUSTOM WORK

WILL BE DONE IN THE MOST APPROVED MAN ner, and at cheap rates, on the shortest notice, experience in this line is long and favorably known, herefore solicit the custom of all who have known me

BEPAIRING MEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE may12-d3m

FRENCH'S HOTEL On the European Plan, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street, (OPPOSITE OTTT HALL.)

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious y. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms o the Hotel beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we re full. R. PRENCH, Proprietor.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of FLAGS.

English and American Bunting.

Sowed Oiled Muslin, and
Printed Flags FIRE WORKS!

does, Fire Orackers, Transparencies, Bany C. A. WAGNER, Nos. 23 and 25 East State street. july4-dtf

Cincinnati Law and Collection Office BSTABLISHED A. D. 1840. THOMAS POWELL,

Attorney at Law, A AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 9 MASONTO TEMPLE.

CENCENNATE. Remittances in all'cases made immediately on the col

Samuel N. Pike, Esq.

Samuel N. Pike, Esq.

Joseph C. Butler, Esq.

W. B. Bmith & Co.

Daker & Won Flui,

Tyler, Davidson & C.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic State Central Committee ave made the following appointments for meetngs throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly advertised :

On Wednesday, July 29th, at Bellefontaine Logan county: Speakers George E. Pugh, Col. J. C. Groom, D. A. Houk, J. F. McKin-

On Thursday, July 30th, at Maryeville, Union county: Speakers—Geo E. Pogh, Col. J. C. Groom, D. A. Houk, Wm. Johnston.

On Friday, July 31st, at Delaware, Delaware county: Speakers-George E. Pagh, Col. J. C. Groom, D. A. Houk, Wm. Johnston, Chas. Sweetzer.

On Saturday, August 1st, as Circleville, Pick-away county: Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, J. L. Green.

On Tuesday, August 4th, at Troy, Miami county : Speakers George E, Pagh, Charles Foliett, J. L. Green, J. F McKinney. On Wednesday, August 5th, at Urbana, Chimpaign county: Speakers - George E. Pugh, J. L. Green, Charles Follett, J. F. Mc-Kinney.

On Wednesday, August 5th, at Toledo, Lu-cas county: Speakers—Samuel S. Cox and Ger. H. Pendistou.

On Thueday, August 6th, at Kenton, Hardin ounty; Speakers Goorge E. Pugh, Charles Follett, F. C. LeBlond.

On Friday, August 7th, at Upper Sandusky, Wysados county is Speakers George E. Pugh, Charles Follett, S. S. Cox. Wm. Johnston, F. C. LeBlond.

On Saturday, August 8th, at Van Wert, Van Wers county: Speakers-George E Pagh, F. C. LeBlond.

On Monday, August 10.h, at Paulding, Paulding county: Speakers—George E., Pugh, S.S. Cox, Wm. Sawyer, E. Phelps. On Tuesday, August 11th, at Dellance, Defiance county: Speakers—G. E. Page, S. S. Cox, Wm. Sawyer, E. Phelps.

On Wednesday, August 12th, at Wapoleon, Henry county: Speakers—G. E. Pigh, S. S. Cox, Wm. Sawyer, E. Phelps. On Thursday, August 13th, at Perrysburg, Wood county: Speakers—G. E. Pigh, S. S. Gox, J. L. Green, E. Phelps.

On Friday, August 14th, at Kalida, Putnam county: Speakers—G. E. Pugh, J. L. Green, Phelps On Saturday, August 15th, at St Marys Augustes county: Speakers—G. E. Pugh, J. L. Green, F. C. LeBlond, Oct. and Marys

On Saturday, August 1st, at Findlay, Han-cock county : Speaker—S. S. Cox. On Saturday, August 29th, at Medina, Medina county : Speakers - B S. Cox, George

On Thursday, August 20th, at Millersburg, Holmes county: Speakers—S. S. Cox, Out

On Friday, August 21st, at Mount Gilead, Morrow county : Speakers A. G. Thurman, Samuel Medary. On Thursday, August 6th, at Port Clinton, Ottawa county: Speakers—George H. Pendle-ton, S. S. Cox, Otto Dreenl.

On Friday, August 7th, at Vermillion, Eric county: Speakers—S. S. Cox, Oito Dressl, Geo. H. Pendicton. On Saturday, August 8, at Norwalk, Huren county. Speakers—Geo. H. Pendleton, S. S. Cox and One Dreed.

On Saturday, August Sth, at Hoskinaville, Noble county: Speakers—E. B. Olds, Jas. M. Gaylord, Fin. R. Hanns, James R. Morris. On Tuesday, August 11th, at Mt.

Knox county: Speakers-E. B. Olds, T. J. Kenny, John O'Neill. On Wednesday, August 12th, at Ashland, Ashland county: Speakers—E. B. Olds, T. J. Kenny, George Bliss.

On Friday, August 14th, at Elmore, Ottowa sounty: Speakers—E. B. Olde, T. J. Kenny. On Saturday, August 15th, at Toledo, Lucas county: Speakers-E. B. Olde, T. J. Kenny. On Tuesday, August 25th, at Newark, Lick-ing county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, Alfred Yaple, John O'Neill.

On Wednesday, August 26th at Zanesville, Muskingum county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, R. J. Jewett, Alfred Yaple, John O'Neill. On Thursday, August 27th, at Cambridge, Guernsey county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pagh, Al-fred Yaple, J. W. White.

On Friday, August 28th, at St. Claireville, Belmont county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pagh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. White, Wm. Kennon, Jr. On Saturday, August 29:h, at Steubenville, Jefferson dounty: Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, A.

On Monday, August 31st, at Cadiz, Harrison county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, A. G. Thur-On Tuesday, Spetember 1st, at New Phila-

delphia, Tuscarawas county: Speakers— E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. White. On Wednesday, Sept. 24, at Coshooton, Coshooton county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, John O'Neill. On Thursday, Sept. 3d, at London, Madison county: Speakers—Geo E. Pogh, S. S. Cox,

George Spence. Oa Friday, Sept. 4th, at Xenia, Greene county: Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, George

On Saturday, Sept. 5:b, at Springfield, Clarke county: Speakers—Geo. E. Fugh, S. S. Cox, George Speace. JOHN G. THOMPSON, Cha; GEO. L. CONVERSE, Sec'y; SAMUEL MEDARY, AMOS LAYMAN, ALLEN G. THURMAN, Democratic State Central Committee

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY

JACOH PASSRER, MAVING PUB chased the entire stock and healness of Measur Shoodinger & Brown in the Furniture Manufactory No. 162 South High Street, will continue the business at the SAME STAND AS HERETOFORE and solicits the custom of the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally. All business will be

and Furniture manufactured or repaired premptly ac J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an Undertaker.

PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO!

CHARLES W. BAKER ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER

to which he will give special and prompt atte

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully infor friends, customers, and the trade generally, it has again resumed business at his old locatice. N BERK MAN STREET, and that his entire sensulish which was destroyed by fire in August last, has he built, and furnished with NEW and Int PROVED ENT MACHINERY, for the manufacture of every very record to the manufacture of every very live of ENV BLOPES.

He feels assered that his present facilities will elim to offer such independent to buyers, as can as to to the satisfactory.